

Mr. Alvey was not in favor of the amendment, but believed the section went too far in its exclusion.

Mr. Silver said this section would have the effect to exclude a class, some of which had done more than all other causes to produce the dissensions and troubles which had afflicted the country. He referred to local preachers, some of whom he had in his mind's eye, who had forgotten their high calling and gone about preaching pestilential doctrines. The minister who had a large congregation under his charge, composed of members of different political faith, was not apt to mix in the muddy pool of politics, but the tendency of many of those who were without charges, was to go into political strife, and in the excitement thereof, forget the teachings of their Lord and Master. For the reason that it would keep out this class he hoped the section would be adopted.

Mr. Brown argued in favor of striking out the whole section. It inculcated class legislation, and it was wrong to enact class legislation of any kind. He had examined the constitutions of all the States on this subject, and he believed that Nevada was the only one which had a provision of this nature. The whole clause was so vague and indefinite that it would cause a great deal of alarm in the breasts of a large number of our citizens. If the idea was to exclude demagogues it would fall short of the desired effect. The worst demagogues were not among the preachers. In his opinion, the most dangerous demagogues now in this country were among the lawyers. How were they to be excluded?

Mr. Garey said that the constitutions of the Southern States had generally contained provisions of this nature, whereas the constitutions of the New England States had sought to blend Church and State together, and what was the result? Had we ever seen such examples of fanaticism displayed in the Southern States as by the three thousand clergymen of New England? He differed with his colleague (Mr. Brown) as to facts. His colleague had asked where was there any instance of a minister attempting to enter political life, although not debarred by the constitution of 1864. For the last Legislature there had been nominated in Baltimore, by probably the most corrupt primary meetings that had ever assembled, two